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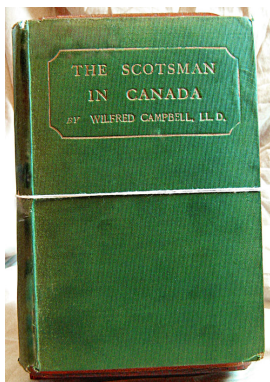


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The Scotsman in Canada

Vol. 1; Eastern Provinces.

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About this CD.

Concerning: (Eastern Canada, including Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.)

This is Volume 1 of a 2 volume set which is considered the definitive treatise on the distribution, and achievements, of the “sons” of Scotland in the European colonization of (now) Canada. The two volumes separate the colonization of Canada geographically into the Eastern and Western Provinces, Vol. 1 dealing with those in the East with the exception of a discussion of the Fur Traders of Montreal, and The Explorers of the Arctic, which is included in Vol. 2.

Because of the enormous scope and breadth of the subject matter to be treated, a separate author was chosen for each volume : William Campbell, LL.D., for Volume 1. A side benefit of this tactic was that both volumes could be published at the same time, approximately 1911, although neither volume bears a declared publication date. This duality can be recognized in some fundamental differences between the format of the two books (page size is one instance), which can be a little distracting at first. In addition The Vol.1 author arranged his subjects largely on a geographic basis, i.e., by Province, or by Settlement, whereas the Vol.2 author arranged his discourse more along topical lines, e.g., Business Men, Lord Selkirk, etc. Both authors lead with some discussion of the Scottish homeland and the motivations which encouraged the move to Canada.

The following is extracted from the Preface to Vol. 1:

“In the making of this volume my chief object has been to produce a work which will be of use to those desiring a knowledge of the origin of the early Scottish settlements or community-centres of Canada.

Keeping this idea steadily in view, I have in this volume, ... dealt, first of all, with the many settlements which were essentially Scottish, and have laid stress on the other chief centres of Scottish life and influence in some of the leading cities, commencing with Nova Scotia and concluding with the later but scarcely less important immigration into Huron and Bruce in the Upper Lake region of Ontario. I have also in this connection given, where I was able to do so, lists of the founders and pioneers of such settlements, hoping that they might be of value to students in future individual research.”

“Throughout this work I have laid stress upon the Ulster Scotsman and the importance of his place in the Canadian community ; and have pointed out that the movement into Ulster was the first great emigration of the Scottish people in their attempt at settlement outside of their own borders.”

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The Scotsman in Canada

*Eastern Canada, including Nova
Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New
Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario*

By Wilfred Campbell, LL.D.

(Hon.) of Aberdeen University; F.R.S.C.

In Two Volumes. Volume I

The Musson Book Company, Limited
Toronto Canada London England

PREFACE

IN the making of this volume my chief object has been to produce a work which will be of use to those desiring a knowledge of the origin of the early Scottish settlements or community-centres of Canada.

Keeping this idea steadily in view, I have in this volume, which covers all Eastern Canada, dealt, first of all, with the many settlements which were essentially Scottish, and have laid stress on the other chief centres of Scottish life and influence in some of the leading cities, commencing with Nova Scotia and concluding with the later but scarcely less important immigration into Huron and Bruce in the Upper Lake region of Ontario. I have also in this connection given, where I was able to do so, lists of the founders and pioneers of such settlements, hoping that they might be of value to students in future individual research.

Following this, I have endeavoured to deal with the Scottish influence in religion, education, politics, and other important questions connected

Preface

with the national life. If I have paid a good deal of attention to the part played by the Scotsman in our higher education, it is because I am convinced that in this direction, more than in any other, he has performed his greatest work toward the development of the Canadian nationality as a part of the Empire.

Throughout this work I have laid stress upon the Ulster Scotsman and the importance of his place in the Canadian community ; and have pointed out that the movement into Ulster was the first great emigration of the Scottish people in their attempt at settlement outside of their own borders.

In dealing with Scotsmen as individuals in Eastern Canada, it would be utterly impossible to include all persons deserving of mention in the necessarily limited confines of such a work as this is. Those only are referred to who represent, or were connected with, the different movements in the many communities or colonies out of which the dominion has gradually grown.

In sending this volume out to the public, I feel that it is but an imperfect result of the ideal which prompted its making. There is much more that I would like to have included in the presentation of this important subject. Such, however, as it is, I send it forth, hoping that it may have its

Preface

share in giving to the student of the history of the Scottish race some slight idea of the great part which has been played by that illustrious stock during the last three hundred years, in the founding, peopling, and upbuilding of Britain's Western Empire.

It might be added, in conclusion, that in addressing the readers of Scottish extraction, one is appealing to a vast constituency; as in Canada alone, outside of purely French Quebec, there are few families which are without a strain of the old Scottish blood in their veins.

OTTAWA.

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CHAPTER II

THE SCOTSMAN IN SCOTLAND

*This is my creed, in face of cynic sneer,
The cavilling doubt, and pessimistic fear ;
We come from some far greatness ; and we go
Back to a greatness, spite of all our woe.*

BEFORE dealing with the Scottish settlements in Ulster and the New World, we will take a short survey of the Old Land and its several communities, of the Lowlands and Highlands and their different characteristics, which have, through a thousand years, guided the fate and evolved the spirit of this great people whose migrations and settlements are the subject of this work.

It has been in the past, however, a weakness of many chroniclers of New World history to begin their account somewhere about the period of the Flood or the Roman Conquest of Britain, and devote so much of their volume to this ancient and much overdone portion of the story as to leave little or no room for the real subject supposed to be dealt with.

Now, no such mistaken course will mar or curtail

CHAPTER III

THE ULSTER SCOTSMAN IN ULSTER AND IN CANADA

*While far and wide their brethren swept,
To build up Empire fair and free ;
Or safe at home old Scotland slept,
Forgetful of old feuds and thralls ;—
These faithful warders trod the walls,
Sounding their grim old battle calls,
For freedom, truth and unity.*

IT must always be pleasant to an historian to write of a strong race or stock, just as it is a pleasure to be able to describe a rugged mountain or a great cliff of sea-wall, such as that which girds the historic coasts of Antrim, Derry, and Donegal.

Among the men of Scottish blood who have done so much to build up Canada, none is more important than those who came to the country by way of the North of Ireland.

It might be said that they are the only true Scotsmen, if one was a stickler for exact history ; as in all the old maps of British antiquity, as far back as maps such as we have them go, the Scot-

Nova Scotia

1625	May 30.	Douglas of Douglas	New Brunswick
	July 14.	Macdonald of Macdonald (Lord Macdonald)	"
	July 19.	Murray of Cockpool (Earl Mansfield)	"
	Aug. 30.	Colquhoun of Colquhoun	Nova Scotia
	Aug. 31.	Gordon of New Cluny (Marquess of Huntly)	New Brunswick
	Sept. 1.	Lesly of Lesly	"
	Sept. 2.	Gordon of New Lesmure	"
	Sept. 3.	Ramsay of Ramsay	"
	Nov. 17.	Forester of Corstorphine (Earl Verulam)	Nova Scotia
	Dec. 28.	Erskine of Erskine	Anticosti
		Graham of Braco	"
		Hume of Palworth	"
1626	Mar. 30.	Forbes of Forbes	New Brunswick
	Mar. 31.	Johnston of Johnston	"
	Apr. 21.	Burnett of Leys Burnett	"
	Apr. 22.	Moncrieff of Moncrieff	"
	Apr. 24.	Ogilvie of New Carnnosie	"
	May 1.	Gordon of Lochinvar (Viscount Kenmore)	"
	June 1.	Murray of Murray	"
	July 18.	Blackadder of Blackadder	Anticosti
	Sept. 29.	Ogilvy of Ogilvy, Innerquharity	New Brunswick
1627	Mar. 18.	Mackay of Reay (Lord Reay)	Anticosti
	Mar. 28.	Maxwell of Mauldslie	New Brunswick
		Stewart of Bute (Marquess of Bute)	"
	Apr. 18.	Stewart of Cornwall (Earl of Galloway)	"
	May 2.	Napier of Napier (Lord Napier)	"
	June 25.	Livingston of Kennaird (Earl of Newburgh)	Anticosti
	July 4.	Cunningham of Cunningham	"
	July 17.	Carmichael of Carmichael	Nova Scotia
	July 19.	McGill of McGill	Anticosti

CHAPTER V

THE PICTOU SETTLEMENTS

*Iron-welded, O my people! Saxon, Celt,
Victorious Northmen; strenuous, masterful!—
Not to be strangled in time's ocean flood,
Sucked down in vortex of old ruin dire;
But to remain, contend, depose and rule.*

I

THE SAILING OF THE *HOPE*

O valiant venturers on the deep!
Whence bound? Where steering?—
Toward life and hope beyond the sweep
Of old dead daring!

THE history of the most noted of the Scottish communities of Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces, that of Pictou, is an important chapter in the annals of the Scottish race in Canada.

It has two distinct periods. First, that dating from the earliest British settlement in 1765 to the arrival of the *Hector* in 1773; and the second, that of the direct Scottish settlements commencing

CHAPTER VII

THE SCOTSMAN IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

*O little Isle down by the blue,
Where glad seas wander in between
Your balmy hills of pleasant green ;
Kind to the lonely folk were you,
The dour, lone folk from Inverie :—
They laid aside the targe and glaive,
They left the mountain and the glen
To climb the ever-mounting wave—
And show the world that Scots were men.*

IN 1758, Lord Rollo, a Scottish Peer, and a trusted colonel under Wolfe, captured Prince Edward Island, and as early as the year 1767 the island was parcelled out among a number of landed proprietors from the Old Land. Three of these, who were prominent as having established fisheries and having made other extensive improvements on the island, bore Scottish names, such as Spence, Muir, and Cathcart. Capt. Walker Patterson, another son of Southern Caledonia, and who was one of these proprietors, was appointed Governor, and arrived at the island in 1770.

In the following year Mr. John Stuart was

The Scotsman in New Brunswick

The regiment, on its disbanding, settled mainly in New Brunswick, and there are many descendants of the officers and men in the province.

The muster roll of 1781 includes the following list of Scotsmen, who were officers and privates :—Major Richd. Armstrong ; Rev. John Agnew ; Quartermaster Alex. Matheson ; Surgeon's Mate James Macaulay ; Capt. John Mackay ; Ensign John Ross ; Sergeants, Donald Macdonald, John Macdonald, and George Sutherland ; Corporals, Geo. Walker, James Gunn ; Drummer Wm. Mackay. Privates, John Craigie, Alex. McKinnon, Alex. McLean, R. McDougal, Angus McDonald, Hugh McKinlay, Murdoch McLeod, Alex. McDonald, Lachlan McKinnon, Alex. McClure, Alex. Curry, Wm. Smyth, John McLachlan.

Capt. Stephenson's Company : Capt. Francis Stephenson ; Lieut. Alex. Matheson ; Corporals, Michael Burns, George Miller ; Privates, Carbray Burras, Wm. Chisholm, Thos. Lowe, David Oliver, John White, N. Ayres, Jos. Dawson, Jas. Sparks.

Capt. McCrea's Company : Capt. R. McCrea ; Lieut. Chas. Dunlop and Lieut. Patterson ; Sergeant W. Burnett ; Privates, Digory Sparks, Wm. Davidson, Michael McIntyre, James Smith, Michael McDonald, Peter Wood, John Brown, Thos. Robertson.

Capt. Murray's Company : Capt. Jas. Murray ; Ensign Edward Murray ; Sergeants, Jas. McConell and Samuel Burnett, ; Privates, N. Huston, J. McEwen, John Burns, Wm. Kirk, Alex. Ross, Jas. Gremer, J. B. Miller.

The Scotsman in Quebec

folly of the late rising and the great injury which it had caused to the flower of Scotland's clans, he turned his attention to the purpose of using the splendid fighting stock of the Highlands in the cause of Britain rather than against her. His estate had been lost, his wealth gone, and he a suspected man ; all he had left was the hereditary attachment of his clan to their chief. In spite of all this, he went to work to raise a Highland regiment, and in the space of a few weeks had recruited fully 800 men, who were ready to fight anywhere under his leadership.

The Cadet gentlemen of his clan and other officers and neighbouring gentlemen added 700 more ; and the result was the famous Fraser Highlanders. They wore the full Highland dress, with musket and broadsword, dirk and pouch.

The list of the officers of the Fraser Highlanders, whose commissions are dated January 5, 1759, were :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant : Hon. Simon Fraser.

Majors : James Clophane ; John Campbell, of Dunoon, afterwards commanding the Campbell Highlanders in Germany.

Captains : John McPherson, brother of Clunie ; John Campbell, of Ballimore ; Simon Fraser, of Inverlochy, killed on the Heights of Abraham, 1795 ; Donald Macdonald, brother of Clanronald, killed at Sillery, 1760 ; John Macdonald, of Lochgarry, afterwards Colonel of the 76th or Macdonald's Regt. ; Alexander Cameron, of Dun-

The Glengarry Settlements

Scottish officers in this regiment, in Butler's Rangers, and in the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment :—

King's Royal Regiment, N.Y.—1st Battalion.

Capt. Alexander Macdonell (Aberchalder).
Capt. Angus Macdonell (Ensign 60th Regt.).
Capt. John Macdonell (Scotas).
Capt. Archibald Macdonell (Leek).
Capt. Allan Macdonell (Leek).
Lieut. Hugh Macdonell (Aberchalder).
Ensign Miles Macdonell (Scotas).

King's Royal Regiment, N.Y.—2nd Battalion.

Capt. James Macdonell.
Lieut. Ronald Macdonell (Leek).

Butler's Rangers.

Captain John Macdonell (Aberchalder), Lieut. in 84th Regt.
1st Lieut. Alexander Macdonell (Collachie).
2nd Lieut. Chichester Macdonell (Aberchalder).

Seventy-first Regiment.

Lieut. Angus Macdonell.

Other Scottish gentlemen who held commissions in the King's Royal Regiment of New York were :—

Major James Gray.	Lieut. William Mackay.
Major John Ross.	Lieut. William Fraser.
Capt. S. Anderson.	Ensign Duncan Cameron.
Capt. John Munroe.	Ensign John Mann.
Capt. William Morrison.	Ensign Ebenezer Anderson.
Capt. Redford Crawford.	Ensign Alexander McKenzie.
Lieut. Malcolm McMartin.	Ensign Samuel Mckay.
Lieut. Joseph Anderson.	Ensign John Mackay.
Lieut. Jacob Farrand.	Chaplains, the Rev. John Doty
Lieut. Walter Sutherland.	and the Rev. John Stewart.
Lieut. Hugh Munro.	James Stewart, Surgeon's Mate.

The Scotsman in Canada

Canadian Fencibles, 1816, were : Lieut.-Col. Geo. Robertson ; Capt. G. R. Ferguson ; Lieutenants John Johnston, Alex. Grant, J. McKenzie ; Ensigns Walter Davidson, Wm. Mitchell, J. H. Kerr ; Quartermaster Alex. Fraser ; Surgeon T. Robertson.

The following letter from the Rev. William Bell, who has already been mentioned, will be of interest in its picture of early conditions in the settlement.

It is dated Perth, Upper Canada, October 10, 1818. He says :—

This being a military settlement, there are a great number of discharged soldiers amongst us, but few of them come to church. My congregation consists chiefly of Scotch settlers, together with the half-pay officers of four regiments who are settled in the neighbourhood. You will scarcely credit the extent of country over which my labours at present extend. It is no less than fifty miles around Perth, there not being any Protestant clergyman nearer in any direction ; but the country is still very thinly inhabited, though extremely fertile. The number of emigrants arriving every year is great, but they are in a manner lost in a country of such great extent. The town of Perth is situated on the banks of the Tay, a beautiful river which falls into the Rideau.

The Rev. William Bell was the youngest son of Andrew Bell, of the parish of Audrie in Scotland. He was teacher of a grammar school in Bute before entering the ministry. Of his many sons, Andrew, the eldest, was the father of Dr. Robert Bell, Chief Geologist of the Canadian Geological Survey. His fourth son, Robert Bell, was Member for North Lanark during the

CHAPTER XIII

THE LANARK SETTLEMENT

*Should fate command me to the farthest verge
Of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes,
Rivers unknown to song; where the first sun
Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam
Flames on the Atlantic isles, 'tis nought to me,
Since God is ever present, ever felt,
In the void waste, as in the city full;
And where He, vital, breathes, there must be joy.*

DURING the years from 1816 to 1820, there was, as pointed out in the last chapter, much depression in the motherland owing to commercial declension, and this caused a great deal of privation among certain classes of people in the south of Scotland whose means of living depended largely upon production and manufactures.

This class of people in the Scottish counties of Lanark and Renfrew had suffered a great deal from this depression, so that many of them, despairing of eking out an existence at home, began to look abroad with that hope eternal which inspires the human breast to dream of a new life in the more promising regions of the Western world.

Having this object in view, a considerable number of families in the two counties, during 1820,

CHAPTER XIV

THE MACNAB SETTLEMENT

*He was a chief of high renown,
Of ancient line was he :—
But he had to leave his ain, and dree
His weird far o'er the sea.*

ONE of the most interesting and instructive episodes in the history of Scottish settlements in Canada is that of the founding of the township of MacNab by the last laird or chief of that Ilk.

This settlement, like that of Col. Talbot, was the result of the ambition, effort, and ideal of one man, and has about it, moreover, a suggestion of what some have called the feudal system of founding society in the New World. This aspect has been somewhat exaggerated by writers who had but a superficial idea of the real facts concerning the matter. It is true that MacNab's effort failed, so far as his ambition aimed. But, in spite of the amount of abuse and scorn heaped upon the founder of this settlement, the greater portion of the settlers were the gainers as the result of what some would call their chief's absurd attempt

CHAPTER XVI

THE TALBOT AND MIDDLESEX SETTLEMENTS

*What a farce, Henrico, is this public will
We hear so much about, but never see :—
Who lies to the mob, may ever use them ill
Where honest Jack could never set them free.*

Old Play.

I

THE TALBOT SETTLEMENT

ONE of the most remarkable chapters in the history of Canadian pioneer life is that of the Talbot settlement, in what is now the county of Elgin in Ontario.

The history of this important undertaking, with that of the eccentric and remarkable undertaker is related in a very able and exhaustive contribution to the Royal Society of Canada by Dr. Coyne, F.R.S.C., of St. Thomas, whose grandfather was a prominent member of the early Talbot settlement.

The Honourable Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot,

The Huron and Bruce Settlements

Empire in Trooper Gordon Cummings, of Kitchener's Horse. He was born in Saugeen in December, 1875, and was killed at the Battle of Nooitge-dacht on December 13, 1900, while gallantly striving to procure ammunition for his column.

An account of some noted residents of the county of Bruce of Scottish extraction must close this brief essay.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Sproat, who was one of the earliest settlers, was of Scottish descent, a graduate of Queen's College, a provincial land surveyor; then a bank manager; County Treasurer, 1864 to 1873; first Member for Bruce in the Dominion Parliament; and Colonel of the 32nd Battalion. He was made Registrar of Prince Albert, North-West Territory, in 1880, and died in 1890.

The Rev. John Eckford was born in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh University, and came to Canada in 1851. He was a noted preacher in Bruce County, Reeve of Brant in 1857, and Superintendent of Schools up to 1871.

Alexander Shaw, K.C., came to Bruce in 1858; was County Solicitor in 1867; was elected to Parliament in 1878 in the Conservative interest.

Donald Sinclair was born at Islay in Scotland in 1829, and came to Bruce in 1853. He taught school, became a merchant at Paisley, and was elected to the House of Assembly from 1867 to 1883, and was appointed Registrar that year; a Liberal.

The Scotsman and Education

mature ; and this, among other disappointments, caused Simcoe to resign and leave the country before the arrival of Strachan. But the latter did not despair, though it was not until many years after, when he had become a distinguished educationalist and divine, that he was able to carry out his original educational ideal.

In the year 1827 he procured a charter and acquired 500,000 acres for the endowment of what was then called King's College, now the University of Toronto.

Not only was this college the result of his untiring exertions, but he became its first President from 1827 to 1848, when he was succeeded by another learned Scotsman, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, who had been, from the opening of the college, a leading professor, holding the chairs of Classic Literature, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric, and Logic. In the list of the first students fully one-half bore Scottish names.

Many noted Scotsmen have since been identified with Toronto University, among them Sir Daniel Wilson, who succeeded Dr. McCaul as President ; Professor Young, the greatest Canadian metaphysician ; Presidents Loudon and Falconer, the latter the present distinguished Head. All the Presidents of Toronto University have been Scotsmen or men of Scottish ancestry.

The Canadian Almanack for 1877 gives the following list of Scottish members of the University Senate :—Visitor : Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Lieut.-Governor. Senate : Hon. Thos. Moss, Rev. John

The Scotsman in the Churches

The Rev. Dr. William Reid, who came to Canada from Scotland in 1839, mentions the leading Scottish clergy of the Church of Scotland who were in active service in Upper and Lower Canada when he arrived in the country. They were Dr. Cook, of Quebec, afterwards of Morrin College, who aided in the foundation of Queen's; Rev. Dr. Mathieson, a stalwart champion of the Scottish Church; Rev. H. Esson, also of Montreal, afterwards of Knox College, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Urquhart, of Cornwall, then Moderator of the Synod; Rev. Peter Colin Campbell, of Brockville, an accomplished classical scholar, first Professor of Classics in Queen's, and afterwards Principal of King's College, Aberdeen; the Rev. James Cruikshank, of Bytown (now Ottawa); Rev. W. Bell and Rev. T. C. Wilson, of Perth; Rev. G. Romanes, Smith's Falls, afterwards of Queen's College; Rev. Dr. Machar, of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, and Rev. H. Gordon, of Gananoque; the Apostolic Rev. Robert McDowall, one of the earliest pioneers of the Church; Rev. Thomas Alexander, of Coburg; Rev. Dr. R. McGill, Niagara; Rev. Dr. Bayne, of Galt; Rev. D. McKenzie, of Zorra; Rev. James George, of Scarborough, afterwards of Queen's; Rev. M. G. Stark, of Dundas, an accomplished scholar; Rev. Wm. Rintoul, of Streetsville, afterwards died as a missionary in Quebec; Rev. Dr. Neil Seymour. Among other Presbyterians, not of the Church of Scotland, were Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Montreal, and Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Prescott.

Scotsmen in Public Life

in Scotland, in 1786. His father came to Canada, but failing in business, became a farmer. The Hon. Wm. Morris had a son, the Hon. Alex. Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

The Hon. James Morris, nephew of the above, was also born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1798, entered Parliament in 1837, and was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1844. He was Postmaster-General in 1858. He did much to reform the postal service. In 1853-54 he was Speaker of the Council. He died at Brockville in 1865.

The Hon. Adam Ferguson was a pioneer in Upper Canada in scientific agriculture. He was born in Edinburgh in 1783, being the son of Neil Ferguson, Esq., of Woodhill, of a noted Perthshire family. He founded the village of Ferguson, in Wellington County. His country residence, near Hamilton, he called Woodhill, and he was a fine type of a class all too scarce in Canada, the gentleman farmer. His son, Adam Johnston Ferguson, was also prominent in Canadian public life, and represented in turn Waterloo and South Wellington. He was Receiver-General and Provincial Secretary in 1862. He inherited his mother's family estates, and added the name Blair to that of Ferguson. At Confederation Ferguson Blair was made a Senator and President of the Council in the Cabinet.

The Hon. John Hamilton was a son of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, who was born in Scotland. The Senator was born in 1801.

Jurists, Administrators, Physicians

examples. Of our many noted engineers, Sir Sandford Fleming is a distinguished representative as surveyor of the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railways.

It would be impossible to even catalogue the roll of Scotsmen among our agriculturists. The Hon. George Brown, Senator Gibson, and the Hon. Sydney Fisher are noted leaders in this important branch of our Canadian industries so far as Eastern Canada is concerned.

In the Civil Service of the Dominion and Provinces Scotsmen have more than held their place. The two Dominion Auditors-General have been Scotsmen; the first the well known honourable, able, and faithful guardian of the country's revenues, the late John Lorn McDougall, C.M.G.; the present able holder of the position is a member of the great clan Fraser, which has given able and famous men to the service of the Dominion. Both of our Dominion Analysts have been Scotsmen born. Dr. McFarlane was a well-known chemist and an able writer on a wide range of subjects. His successor is a native of Scotland, Dr. Anthony McGill.

Among heads of Departments we have to-day John Fraser, I.S.O., Auditor-General; John McDougald, Deputy Minister of Customs; Robert Miller-Coulter, C.M.G., Deputy Postmaster-General; James B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works; E. R. Cameron, K.C., Registrar of the Supreme Court; Adam Short, M.A., F.R.S.C., Civil Service Commissioner; Dr.

Literature, Journalism, and Art

great book-lover and a fine scholar ; and Mr. Justice McLean, of the Railway Commission.

Among Canadian historians are James Hannay, of New Brunswick ; Duncan Campbell, of Nova Scotia ; George Stewart, David Thompson, Judge Haliburton, McPherson, LeMoine, McGregor, Alexander, Patterson, Munro, Stuart, Rattray, Lindsay, Christie, Principal Grant, Dr. Bryce, and Col. Cruikshank—all of Scottish origin. For many years the Archivist of the Dominion was Dr. Douglas Brymner, an able Scottish writer, collector, and journalist.

In journalism the Scotsman from the first has been prominent. Lyon Mackenzie was a leading Upper Canadian journalist. Another very noted founder of Upper Canadian journalism was Hugh Scobie, founder and publisher of the first Reform newspaper and of Scobie's Almanack. He was a son of Capt. Kenneth Scobie, of Ardvar, in Assynt, Sutherland. Capt. Scobie, a Scottish officer, was about to emigrate to Canada, where his rank in the Army entitled him to a large grant of land, when he was accidentally drowned. But his children came out and received his allowance of land in their own names, and Hugh Scobie was one of them.

George Brown was another noted journalist and founder of the *Globe*. Since then Sir Hugh Graham, of the *Star* ; Senator Jaffray, publisher, and Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor, of the *Globe* ; Dr. J. S. Willison, F.R.S.C., of the *News* ; Ross-Robertson, of the *Telegram* ; John Dougall, of the *Witness* ; Hugh Sellor, of the *Huntington*

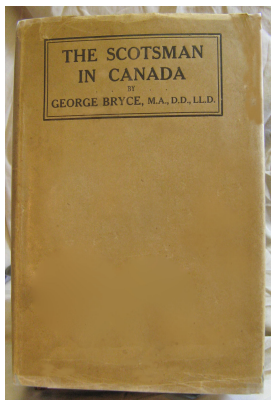


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The Scotsman in Canada

Vol. 2; Western Provinces.

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About this CD.

Concerning: (Western Canada, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and portions of old Rupert's Land and the Indian Territories.)

This is Volume 2 of a 2 volume set which is considered the definitive treatise on the distribution, and achievements, of the "sons" of Scotland in the European colonization of (now) Canada. The two volumes separate the colonization of Canada geographically into the Eastern and Western Provinces, Vol. 2 dealing with those in the West with the addition of the Fur Traders of Montreal, and The Explorers of the Arctic.

Because of the enormous scope and breadth of the subject matter to be treated, a separate author was chosen for each volume : George Bryce, M.A., D.D., LL.D., for Volume 2. A side benefit of this tactic was that both volumes could be published at the same time, approximately 1911, although neither volume bears a declared publication date. This duality can be recognized in some fundamental differences between the format of the two books (page size is one instance), which can be a little distracting at first. In addition The Vol.1 author arranged his subjects largely on a geographic basis, i.e., by Province, or by Settlement, whereas the Vol.2 author arranged his discourse more along topical lines, e.g., Business Men, Lord Selkirk, etc. Both authors lead with some discussion of the Scottish homeland and the motivations which encouraged the move to Canada.

Following a brief discussion of the origins of the Scots as a composite race, the author reviews the strong connections between Scotland and the "Hudsons Bay Company" which drew heavily on the Scots, at all levels, for its "staff." This naturally leads into further discussions of Scottish exploration of Canada's vast "hinterland" and so to the projects of several well recognized leaders of "colonization" projects. Not least amongst this material is a "List of the Selkirk Colonists", a typical example of the authors practice of including as many individual names as he had access to.

As the volume follows the immigrants overland penetration of Canada it eventually brings the discussion to the Pacific shores including the emerging British Columbian Province. At this point the author switches to reviewing groups of Scots by their common "calling" be that religion, business, academic or social.

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The Scotsman in Canada

Western Canada, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and portions of old Rupert's Land and the Indian Territories.

By George Bryce, M.A., D.D., LL.D.

Hon. Professor Manitoba College, Winnipeg; Member of Royal Commission on Technical Education; Member of Commission on Conservation of Canadian Resources; Moderator of General Assembly of Presbyterian Church in Canada (1902); President of Royal Society of Canada (1910).

Volume II

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CHAPTER II

THE MEN OF ORKNEY IN RUPERT'S LAND

WE have shown how the Norsemen of the Orkney Isles became Scottish, though the Orkney people in local sentiment have always regarded themselves as a separate people. The writer remembers at a St. Andrew's Society meeting in Winnipeg hearing the members classed as so many of Scottish blood and so many Orkney men. The President, however, who was of Orkney birth, protested against the classification, declaring that he was as good a Scotsman as the best of them. It was early geographic circumstances that led to the great influx of Orkneymen into the Company posts of Hudson Bay. It arose thus. The great Hudson's Bay Company in London was incorporated as a purely English organisation by the "merrie monarch," Charles II., in 1670. His was a royal gift, for he gave away about one-third of a continent, consisting of all the English territory on the streams running into Hudson Bay. This was named after his cousin, Prince Rupert, who became the first Governor of Rupert's Land. The trade was carried on by the yearly trading

The Scottish Fur Traders of Montreal

much influence among the French people. It was the dominating mind of McTavish that drew the merchants of Montreal into the union of 1783-1784 for the better establishment of the fur trade in the North-West, and McTavish and the Fro-bishers were the leaders of the new Company, acting as agents for the other shareholders. McTavish was born in 1750, and, as we have seen, was a man of great decision of character. When this combination was made there were, however, certain dissatisfied traders. Among them were two Americans, named Pond and Pangman. They applied to a young Englishman, Gregory by name, who with Alexander Norman McLeod—an ardent Highlander—formed an opposition company. McTavish, like the lion rampant on the standard of his country, defied them, and he became known as “Le Premier” and “Le Marquis,” names given in derision. On the rise of the second secession from the North-West Company, which took place in 1802, the “Old Emperor” at Montreal extended his agencies to the South Saskatchewan and Missouri River districts, rented the “posts of the King” down the St. Lawrence, and sent two ships to establish forts on Hudson Bay. His ambition was unbounded. McTavish became a wealthy man, owning the whole Seigniorship of Terrebonne besides other lands. At the time of his death he was engaged in building a princely mansion at the foot of the mountain in Montreal. This building, uncompleted, was called the “Haunted House.” On the rugged

“Little Company” of Scottish Traders

tion of the reunited Company several important conditions were agreed on : 1. No business other than that of the fur trade, or what was necessarily dependent on it, could be carried on by the United Company.

2. No partners were to be allowed to have any private business carried on near the forts.

3. By common consent the selling of spirits to the Indian was to be discontinued and discouraged.

4. The expense incurred by Simon McTavish in his ventures on Hudson Bay would not be borne by the United North-West Company.

It is interesting to peruse the names of the partners of the two Companies which united, and to observe how remarkably Scottish the two Companies were in their personnel.

OLD NORTH-WEST COMPANY.

John Finlay	D. Thompson	John McDonald
Duncan Cameron	John Thompson	Alexander N. McLeod
James Hughes	John Gregory	Donald McTavish
Alexander McKay	Wm. McGillivray	John McDonnell
Hugh McGillis	Duncan McGillivray	Charles Chaboillez
Alexander Henry, jr.	Wm. Hallowell	John Sayer
John McGillivray	Roderick McKenzie	Peter Grant
James McKenzie	Angus Shaw	Alexander Fraser
Simon Fraser	D. C. McKenzie	Aeneas Cameron
John D. Campbell	Wm. McKay	Alexander McDougall

THE NEW NORTH-WEST COMPANY OR X Y COMPANY.

Sir Alex. Mackenzie	John Haldane	Alex. MacKenzie (2)
Thomas Forsyth	John Forsyth	John Macdonald
John Richardson	Leith, Jameson &	James Leith
John Inglis	Co., by Trustees	John Wills
James Forsyth	John Ogilvie	
Alexander Ellice	P. de Rocheblave	

Scottish Explorers in the Arctic

the search for the North-West Passage. These Devonshire men were kindred in race to the mixed communities of Celto-Norsemen that make up the sea-coast people of Scotland. Being a favourite of the Queen, Gilbert recommended for this hazardous journey a young seaman of little more than thirty years of age, of Celtic blood—as he was originally from Wales—Martin Frobisher, who made three voyages and left his name on Frobisher Strait. Frobisher afterwards became an Admiral of the Fleet, of which Sir Francis Drake was the chief. Drake was also a Devonshire man, and in his journey around the world went up the Pacific Coast and saw the mountains upon a spot which some declare to have been within the borders of our British Columbia. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that on his return from circumnavigating the globe Queen Elizabeth came on board his ship, the *Golden Hind*, and knighted the captain, who had succeeded “in first turning a furrow about the whole world.” Another of these Devonshire sea-dogs, born at Plymouth, was John Hawkins, who as a colleague of Sir Francis Drake raised high the banner of English seamanship. We have named these as being probably kindred in blood with those who from the shores of Scotland led the way to the northern shore of what is now the Arctic coast of Canada. After the death of Captain Cook, it is true that Captain Scoresby published an account of Greenland and called attention to Arctic America. Sir John Barrow, an English naval officer, was instru-

Scotsmen in the Astor Company

Duncan McDougall was another of the daring partners sent out by Astor. Along with Alexander McKay, he began as soon as the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River and the party had been welcomed by Comcomly, the chief of the Chinook tribe, the necessary operation of choosing a site for the fort, and of preparing with busy hands a residence, store-house, and magazine. The partners called the settlement Astoria. After McKay's departure on the *Tonquin* McDougall assumed full control, and on July 15th received David Thompson and his party of Nor'-Westers, who had been sent forward to forestall the Astorians, but who had been delayed upon the way by unavoidable circumstances. As soon as the bad news of the blowing up of the *Tonquin* reached Astoria the Indians became less docile, and McDougall had no force to protect him. Fearing an Indian attack, the trader took a bold step. He summoned the Indians to meet him with the shortest notice. When they were gathered together he took a small bottle from his pocket, held it up before their eyes, and announced that it contained smallpox, of which as all knew they had a deadly fear. He had, he told them, but to draw the cork and the plague would seize them. The Indians were cowed, and McDougall, being held in dread, had no further trouble with them.

Another expedition after that in the *Tonquin* was sent out by sea to Astoria. In 1811 Astor chartered a ship—the *Beaver*, sailing under Captain Sowles, for Astoria. She had on board one

CHAPTER XII

THE DASHING HIGHLAND RED-COAT CAPTAIN

WHY do Scotsmen make good soldiers, and why are the Scottish regiments most famous? is a question often asked.

A Scottish lady on being asked, replied, "Because they can fight!" This is the truth.

A Scottish Governor, Miles Macdonell, backed with legal opinions, and inspired with the national hardihood, had issued his proclamation of "Embargo," and he proposed to stand by it. Free Traders, Indians, and half-breeds, who all regarded themselves as outside of law, and who were as free in their notions as their prairie winds, made outspoken dissent.

What would come of it?

The answer came from another tribunal four or five hundred miles away from Red River.

The McGillivrays, McLeods, and Camerons of the Montreal Fur Company and many others were Scotsmen too; and the blood of the Highland clansman was warm even to boiling over. So in August, 1814, in their annual meeting at Grand Portage on Lake Superior, they denounced in

CHAPTER XV

LIST OF SELKIRK SETTLERS

NOTE A.—These lists are obtained chiefly from entries of ship-passengers ; and evidently mistakes were made by ship clerks in copying or spelling.

1. Take, for example, Haman Sutherland, son of James Sutherland. He came to Canada, and was in 1868 known to the author. No father would call his son Haman. His name was Heman, after one of David's sweet singers.

2. Again the ship's list has Michael Hayden Smith ; this man was called as a witness in the Selkirk trials in Upper Canada. His name was Michael Heden, and he was a blacksmith.

NOTE B.—It is to be remembered that there were three ships that sailed in the year 1811. Two of these contained Company employees ; the third ship carried the colonists. The author has never seen a list of the first band of settlers of 1811. Perhaps it may be found in Lord Selkirk's papers, now being copied. The labourers were sent to other posts, though some of them afterward removed to the Selkirk Settlement.

CHAPTER XVIII

SCOTTISH BORDER TRADERS

THE strong individuality of the Scotsman shows itself in his willingness to colonise and to face the dangers and novelties of a new country. His success is based on two qualities that go to make up this trait of character—namely, courage and adaptability. The Scotsman is not afraid of new conditions, and he has the patience and power of observation required to fit into new circumstances. In the Fur Country of a century ago it needed remarkable courage to face the environment of the wild beasts and wilder men of the fur trade. There was no law to protect the newcomer, and the Indians, in their ignorant state and constant feuds, were bound to involve the white man in their disputes, and to meet these the fur trader required the wisdom of a Solon, and the resources of a Machiavelli. Accordingly, when several Companies were trading in the same district and young Scotsmen came out and put in their apprenticeship with them, there was a tendency among the bolder spirits to fly off from the main body and carry on a trade for themselves as soon as they could select a good district and compass

Later Scottish Fur Traders of Note

1864 James S. Clouston	1874 John H. McTavish
Joseph Gladman	Alexander Munro
1866 William McMurray	1875 Roderick McFarlane
1867 Robert Campbell	Roderick Ross, Factor
Robert Hamilton	1879 Colin Rankin
1869 James G. Stewart	Peter Warren Bell
1872 James Bissett	Archibald McDonald
George S. McTavish	1887 James McDougall
1873 Robert Crawford, Factor	1888 Peter McKenzie
William H. Watt, Fac-	1892 William Clark
tor	1896 Alexander Matheson
John McIntyre, Factor.	Factor

NOTE 1.—In some few cases the nationality is not clearly made out.

NOTE 2.—Short notes are given referring to some of the above, to be found by the dates. In these cases it is when they have not been otherwise more largely noticed in the history.

Notable Officers.

James Leith, Chief Factor of 1821, a Scotsman, in 1838 bequeathed £12,000 to be expended for the benefit of the Indian Missions in Rupert's Land. Leith's family disputed the will, but on the addition of £300 a year being offered by the Hudson's Bay Company the Court decided the will in favour of the Church, and £700 a year is thus provided for the Bishop of Rupert's Land.

George Keith, a Scotsman, became a Chief Factor in 1821. Having spent most of his fur-trading life in the districts of Athabasca, Mackenzie River, and the Great Slave Lake, and having

Scottish Authors in Western Canada

problems, and is interested in the study of national resources, as is shown in her "The Wheatfields of Western Canada." As a lecturer she has considerable descriptive power, and her lecture, "From Wheat to Whales," finely illustrated with stereopticon views, is very interesting. Her book, "The New North," published in New York in 1909, is a most interesting book of travel and has been well received.

Mrs. Nellie Letitia McClung, living in the Manitoba town of Manitou, is a young Canadian woman who has come into fame by writing an attractive book which has had a large circulation. The work is called "Sowing Seeds in Danny," and it has been popular in Britain as well as in Canada. The authoress is the daughter of John Mooney and of Letitia McCurdy, of Dundee, Scotland. She was born in Chatsworth, Ontario, in 1873. Her simplicity of diction and naïve and graphic style have helped her to tell a pretty story of rural life in Manitoba and has led to her writing a new book, lately published to run the gauntlet of public criticism and consideration, called "The Second Chance" (1910).

Ernest Seton Thompson (now Thompson-Seton) was born in 1860 of Scottish parents. Young Thompson came to Manitoba and lived for a time near Carberry. He had early an absorbing interest in nature. He would lie out all night studying the habits of birds and animals and watching them early in the morning. Here he cultivated his love for animals. His writings of birds and

Scottish Legislators

all too soon, his death being caused by an accident on a visit to London, England. He was a worthy Scot.

James B. Kennedy was a native of Ottawa, of Scottish parentage, who went to New Westminster and became one of the notable lumbermen of the Pacific Coast. Taking a very great interest in public affairs, he has filled many public offices and positions in the City Council and the Provincial Legislature, and also as Member of Parliament in the House of Commons at Ottawa. He is a man who has done honour to his Scottish blood in the West.

Hon. William John Macdonald, Senator, was born in Skye in the Scottish Hebrides. He joined the Hudson's Bay Company and entered the British Columbia Legislature in 1859, and six years afterward became member of the Legislative Council of his province. He was called to the Senate on the entrance of the province to Confederation in 1871, has been in public life for nearly half a century, and has filled many important positions.

Hon. John Andrew Mara, of Kamloops, is the eldest son of John Mara, of Toronto. He was among the celebrated band of Canadians who in 1862 came by the westward route to British Columbia. He settled at Yale and took a large part in advocating the entrance of British Columbia into the Canadian Federation. In 1883 he belonged to the Provincial Legislature, and also became a Member of the Dominion House of Commons.

CHAPTER XXXIII

SCOTTISH FARMERS OF THE WEST

THE writer need make no apology for introducing our successful farmers in company with professional or mercantile men. Virgil, not long after the Christian Era, wrote his famous classical poem, "The Georgics," in which in well-turned periods he makes the art of the farmer celebrated. The farmer is nearest to the land, and the worker who follows the most historic of occupations, begun when "Adam delved and Eve span," need take no second place in the catalogue of men. The "brown heath and shaggy wood," emblematic of sterility, with its mountains over which no plough can be drawn to leave a furrow, with its "flood" of many lochs, and bogs, and firths, is not an ideal land for the farmer. But Scottish pluck and Scottish thrift have reclaimed "carse lands," and cleared stony wastes, and drained swampy districts until the Lothians, and Aberdeen, and Berwickshire produce the best farmers in the world, and show the highest reach of farming skill and industry in the British Empire. When the Scottish settlers went to Rupert's Land a century ago, they were not the class, whether

CHAPTER XXXV

THE SCOTTISH IMMIGRANT IN WESTERN CANADA

THE Scottish people are noted colonisers, and North America has been their favourite place in choosing a home. The Scottish woman is willing to face the greatest dangers and hardships, if she may, with her husband, have her "ain biggin'," her "ain hearth," and what she regards as a new-world picture of her "ain countree." She is a helpmeet to her husband rather than an object calling for pity, or a goddess set up for adoration to be served or waited upon. She is her husband's equal, her house is her kingdom, and with thrift and sedulous care she watches for the return of her "guid man at e'en." Tam o' Shanter's wife, Kate, was a travesty of a housewife as she waited for Tam,

Gatherin' her brows like gatherin' storm,
Nursin' her wrath to keep it warm.

The most famous household scene of humble life is that in the "Cotter's Saturday Night." It is reserved to Scotland to have a peasantry industrious, intelligent, and independent. In

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